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FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR BUCHAREST MEETING

AU132012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1986 -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foerign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, E.A. Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mariv Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Bucharest, on October 13, to participate in the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participant states.

The guests were welcomed by Ioan Totu, Romanian minister of foreign affairs Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Foreign Ministry, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

CEMA SESSION, PROTOCOL ON S&T PROGRESS

AU102138 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) -- The CMEA member-states will continue to develop their cooperation in the development and application of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems, which are viewed as a factor for accelerating techno-scientific progress. This conclusion was made at the third international session on flexible manufacturing systems, which ended here with the signing of a protocol

The session was organized by the Moscow-based Scientific Research Institute on the Problems of Management and the Bulgarian Technological Automation Center. Other organizations involved in the holding of the scientific forum were the State Research and Technologies Committee, the techno-scientific unions and the Machine-Tools and Robots Economic Corporation. 142 Scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, the G.D.R., Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were taking part.

The 50 reports that were read during the session and the discussions in the sections centered on the problems of automated production in the socialist countries. The participants concretized the basic directions for the development of this type of production in the light of the Comprehensive Techno-Scientific Progress Program of the CMEA Member-States to the Year 2000.

The scientists discussed a broad range of issues of theoretical and methodological nature as well as certain practical matters related to the development and production of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems. Other problems discussed were those of the automation of design work, the training and qualification of personnel and the development of robotized technological complexes.

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN BUDAPEST 7-9 OCT

LD101920 Budapest MTI in English 1536 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- The 5th ideological conference of the Warsaw Treaty armies was held in Budapest October 7-9. Delegates of the seven fraternal armies discussed the experience of ideological educative work in their armies and the tasks faced in safeguarding peace. Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian 'Socialist Workers' Party, met the heads of the delegations.

COMMENTATOR ON REYKJAVIK 'MISSED CHANCES'

AU131456 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Missed Historical Chances" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA Commentator Ivan Gaytandzhiev) -- In Reykjavik the U.S. ruined the historical chance for elimination of the most serious obstacles of the road toward disarmament, toward establishing of durable peace and security in the world. This is the main conclusion drawn from the summit in the capital of Iceland, which was expected by the whole mankind with enormous interest.

Now, when the content of the talks is known in general, there is a good reason to be said that the blame for the failure of the summit falls entirely on the U.S. As early as on the eve of the talks between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan it was clear that the final result depends to the same degree on both sides. The position of the Soviet Union is well known, and now after Reykjavik, it became even more clear to the whole mankind, because the U.S.S.R. confirmed in an exceptional way its good will and unfaltering desire for holding of a dialogue in the name of peace.

The summit in Reykjavik was determined as working, intermediate and businesslike, but just missed to remain in history as a triumph of good, realism and reason. In the moment, when on some of the most significant Soviet proposals as reducing of strategic arms by 50 percent and removal of the Soviet and U.S. medium range missiles from Europe, the two sides have almost reached an agreement the U.S. made the talks senseless. And as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev said: "We were on the verge of historical decisions but the American Government with its aspiration for achieving of military superiority through the so called "Strategic Defence Initiative" did not accept these proposals, which could be signed in Washington."

Despite the failure of the talks the meeting in Reykjavik is an important stage on the road for achievement of durable and stable peace in the world. It proved that like never before concrete actions and the efforts of all are necessary for halting of the arms race and elimination of all kinds of mass destruction weapons.

People around the world want peace and preservation of their most sacred right - the right to live. It is well known, and it was also indicated by the meeting in Reykjavik, that the dialogue between the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. will not be easy in the future as well. But the interests of all peoples demand with an unprecedented explicity that the differences between the two states on the principal questions of peace and war should be overcome on the negotiations table. The Soviet Union proved that it is ready for this. What remains to be seen is when and to what degree the U.S. will be ready.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. SCIENTISTS

AU102110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received the U.S. participants in the Bulgarian-U.S. Seminar on the Application of Scientific Research in Practical Work. Satisfaction was expressed regarding the work of this first scientific forum of its kind.

It was unanimously stressed that favorable opportunities exist to expand cooperation in various sectors of scientific knowledge and for more active communications between scientists and experts from both countries.

Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, and Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, participated in the friendly talk.

POLITBURO'S ALEKSANDROV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU140837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct86 p 2

[Text] On 10 October, at the ivitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of te BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, departed for Moscow on a working visit.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Milko Balev, member of the MCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and responsible associates of the BCP Central Committee. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

ZHIVKOV RECIEVES USSR AUTOMOTIVE MINISTER

AU092025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov recieved Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry, on 9 October. They discussed the two countries' economic development, and more specifically, questions pertaining to transportation machine-building, production of buses, and the future of the newly created Bulgarian-Soviet plant for automobile and electronic systems.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU091619 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] On 9 October in Sofia Krustyu Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers, and Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry, signed an agreement on creating a joint Bulgarian-USSR plant for producing electronic systems for automobiles in Plovdiv. They also signed protocols that extend the term of validity of the agreement on specialization and production sharing in the automobile industry, including GAZ trucks, Moskvich private cars, and standard steering-wheel parts.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES INDIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU091952 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Gurdial Singh Dhillon, minister of agriculture and rural development of India, who is co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Indian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

On behalf of the Bulgarian people, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his indignation with the assassination against the prime minster of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. He condemned the attempts to destabilize the situation in India and to influence that country's independent policy.

During the talk, the work of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation was highly commended. The committee has contributed substantially to the steady expansion and promotion of the traditionally friendly ties between the two countries.

The meeting was attempted by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and co-chairman of the committee.

Protocol Signed

AU092011 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86

["Bulgaria-India: Dynamic Business Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- Agriculture, the food industry and manufacturing and engineering are the main areas of the future promotion of Bulgaro-Indian economic and techno-scientific cooperation. Specific provisions for this are contained in the protocol of the eighth session of the Bulgaro-Indian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The document was signed by the co-chairman of the committee Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of Bulgaria's Economic Council, and Dr Gurdial Singh Dhillon, India's minister of agriculture and rural development.

More active cooperation is planned in crop cultivation and stockbreeding. Joint work will continue in the breeding of buffaloes, sheep and chickens. Seeds and planting stock will be exchanged for oleaginous plants, fruit-trees, vegetables and cereals. The possibilities will be studied for the joint construction of food industry enterprises.

There will be further interaction in the manufacturing of various electrotechnical products and hand-operated electrical instruments. Reciprocal exchanges will be expanded in the field of technologies, in the electrotechnical, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, in metallurgy and mechanical engineering.

Machines and equipment, electronics and electrotechnical products will be the main items in countertrade. The conclusion of long-term agreements on the delivery of goods of mutual interest will be encouraged.

Bulgaria and India signed their first agreement on cooperation in tourism. It envisages the exchange of tourists, information and specialists. The possibilities will be studied for cooperation in the construction and operation of tourist facilities in both countries and in third countries.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU140850 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] From 4 to 11 October a delegation of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party led by Pramod Ggogoi [spelling as transliterated], member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party and party secretary in the state of Assam, visited Bulgaria.

The delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties confirmed their mutual willingness to further develop their relations and cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Indian peoples, and of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The Indian guests had meetings and talks at the BCP Central Committee's Economic and Scientific-Technical Policy and Agricultural Departments, and at the BCP okrug committees in Veliko Turnovo and Stara Zagora. They visited industrial and agricultural objects.

The representatives of the Indian Communist Party highly evaluated the achievements of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people in implementing the tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARIAN YOUTH LEAGUE

AU111917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Dimitrov Komsomol and the Hungarian Communist Youth League has been signed in the Central Committee of the Dimitorv Komsomol. The agreement was signed by Csaba Hamori, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, and Andrey Bundshulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. The agreement lays down the basic directions for expanding and deepening the cooperation between the two youths leagues for the next 5 years. It envisages the exchange of experience on questions relating to industry, agriculture, transportation, and the labor and communist education of youth.

COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR PRC

AU121858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] On 12 October Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for the People's Republic of China. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Teng Shaozhi, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria.

GRIGOR STOICHKOV DEPARTS FOR MOZAMBIQUE

AU121902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] On 12 October Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Mozambican Commission of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, departed for Mozambique, where he will take part in the sixth session of the commission.

ALGERIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER RECEIVED BY ATANASOV

AU101742 Sofia BTA in English 1550 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) -- Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Faysal Boudraa, minister of heavy industry of Algeria. It was noted that favourable prospects exist for widening and development of the trade-economic cooperation between the two countries. The two sides viewed the possibilities for joint construction of enterprises in the sphere of mechanical engineering in Algeria.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received Mr. Faysal Boudraa, minister of heavy industry of Algeria. They discussed the widening of techno-scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Visits Plovdiv

AU131924 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA) -- Mr Faysal Boudraa, Algeria's minister of heavy industry, completed his visit to Bulgaria. He visited the International Autumn Technology Fair in the city of Plovdiv and was familiarized there with the achievements of the Bulgarian economy. He conferred with business executives of Balkancar to discuss the possibilities for the joint construction of a hoisting and hauling devices enterprise in Algeria.

The Algerian minister was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council. They considered the opportunities for the expansion of techno-scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries.

YOUTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA SIGNED

AU121824 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Mr Mohamed Khaha [spelling as received], Secretary of the National Council of the National Union of Algerian Youth, expressed today their satisfaction over the Week of Friendship Between the Bulgarian and the Algerian Youth, organized in Bulgaria. At their meeting today, the delegations of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and of the National Union of Algerian Youth assessed the week as a reaffirmation of the two organizations' readiness to promote their bilateral cooperation.

Briefing each other on the immediate tasks facing young people in Bulgaria and Algeria, the delegations expressed their determination to persevere in their work for the strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity, to unite their efforts in the struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress. It was emphasised that the good contacts between the young people in the two countries are an integral part of the progressing Bulgaro-Algerian relations.

A protocol signed today envisages a more active exchange of experience in various spheres of the activities of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the National Union of Algerian Youth in 1986-1988 period.

POPIVANOV-LED HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

AU140836 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] A Bulgarian health delegation led by Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, visited the DPRK. A cooperation plan for a 2-year period was signed. It encompasses the exchange of experience and information in health protection and medicine. The Bulgarian delegation was received by Kang Song-san, chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PEACE CONGRESS IN DENMARK

AU131924 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA) -- A delegation of Bulgarian public figures, led by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Peace Committee, left for Copenhagen today. They will attend the World Congress, which will open there on October 15 and is devoted to the International Year of Peace.

COMMENTARIES VIEW REYKJAVIK SUMMIT OUTCOME

CTK Commentary

LD132144 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Comment on Gorbachev-Reagan Meeting" by Jan Stejskal -- CTK headline]

[Text] Reykjavik Oct 13 (CTK correspondent) -- After last weekend, the Icelandic capital will go down in history as the place of a contest between two political concepts, a contest reflecting the problems of the present-day world, which came within an arms' reach of historical compromise only to eventually fail to achieve it.

Reykjavik was amazed by the generosity of Soviet proposals. Moscow agreed to the American zero option, proposed 50-per cent symmetrical cuts in the so-called strategic triad and clearly demonstrated its readiness to agree with Washington on control measures and limitation of nuclear tests. Thanks to the offensive of the Soviet leadership, concrete shape was given after less than two days of talks to the solution of problems debated by teams of experts for years without major success.

However, no final agreement was reached. The American side did not abandon the old road along which Ronald Reagan and his predecessors wanted to go to political pressure and military superiority. Washington is convinced that this road goes via space. The USA has been claiming for quite some time that the "star wars" program will bring Moscow to the negotiating table. Reykjavik proved that it is the President's "Strategic Defence Initiative" which blocks the implementation of disarmament treaties.

Cool assessments of President Reagan's course are already heard in Western Europe, with clear undertones: The President subordinated the interests of Europe to his dream about space weapons. He sacrificed his own zero option to the dubious prospect of a space shield which protects the interests of American arms manufacturers rather than security.

However, the world is different after Reykjavik than before it. Agreements, which no one had dared think about before the meeting, are prepared for signature on the negotiating table. The meeting in Reykjavik was thwarted, but the historical chance continues. The United States, which was not prepared for an agreement in Iceland, is to blame that the Reykjavik option of nuclear disarmament could not be pushed through. President Reagan came to Reykjavik empty-handed and this is why he also left empty-handed.

Prague Radio View

LD132046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A commentary on the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan has been written by Antonin Kostka:

The most frequent word in the assessments of observers and commentators, particularly in the West, is disappointment: disappointment with the fact that the summit could not do away with the contradictions and artificial barriers on the way toward averting nuclear threat, disappointment with the fact that no substantial disarmament agreement was concluded, that no program or date of the next summit was reached.

However, I think that the word disappointment, although it undoubtably expresses some of the feelings of the majority of people, is not the best word. It is, first of all, very inaccurate. A disappointed person would be one who held vain illusions, who believed firmly that Reykjavik would solve everything, one therefore who was unpleasantly surprised. But hardly anyone held such illusions, although the wish that Reykjavik might achieve concrete progress on the path toward understanding and disarmament was so strong that this wish begot far too many optimistic ideas.

It is human nature to always hope for the better. However the U.S. efforts to bury the spirit as well as the conclusions of last year's Geneva summit, the practical manifestations of Washington's policy of refusing a nuclear moratorium, the announced breach of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, and so forth, could not cheer anyone to be too optimistic.

In connection with Reykjavik, however, one cannot talk about disappointment for another reason. Despite its lack of results, it was a very important and valuable meeting. It contributed toward an irreplaceable exchange of views, toward ellucidations of viewpoints; it demonstrated to the world the true substance of the policies of both sides, thus establishing some kind of informal worldwide plebiscite on the question of war and peace. What is most important, the highest representatives of the two most powerful states of the world agreed on a number of serious questions regarding controlled disarmament. This enormous potential capital for future agreements, whose practical use now depends on post-Reykjavik developments, how, under the pressure of public and political circles at home and abroad, the attitudes of Reagan's government toward security policy develop, primarily with regard to the question which torpedoed all the achieved and possible agreements -- the question of the space arms race.

Inevitably some kind of movement is bound to follow, inasmuch as thwarting an agreement on the nuclear demilitarization of Europe and reduction of strategic potential by one-half with their subsequent complete elimination, for the benefit of the space arms race, is too doubtful an excuse. It reminds one of a bluff by a poker player who raises the stakes in the hope that his opponents' nerves will break, with one substantial difference, namely, that it is not his own property which is at stake, but the existence of mankind. That is why the word indignation, not disappointment, better characterizes the actions toward the inconclusiveness of the Reykajvik meeting. It is indignation over the fact that the unyielding behavior of Washington thwarted yet another historic opportunity toward a principled turning point in international relations, indignation over the lack of statesmanship by the circles that, for the vision of power preponderance, and above all, for the distaste of giving up the biggest arms trade in history, have behaved in a hazardous way with the existence of mankind, thwarting the agreements at hand. It is precisely this kind of indignation that may be transformed into an impetus which ripening with the times, brings big transformations and decisions, which must bring into harmony the policy of all the states with the reality of the nuclear epoch.

Life urgently demands doing away with existing weapons and systems, not production of new arms and building new arms systems. That is why it is correct and wise that, regardless of the lack of success of Reykjavik, the Soviet proposals for radical disarmament continue to be on the round table, giving the other side time to think.

HONECKER ISSUES STATEMENT ON REYKJAVIK OUTCOME

LD131205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- On the course and outcome of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has said that te Soviet side submitted comprehensive measures for disarmament on earth and the nonextension of the arms race into space, the realization of which would preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno. This refers to the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent or even more with the objective of eliminating these most deadly of all weapons by the end of the century, the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe according to the former U.S. proposal, the limitation of the number of medium-range missiles in Asia to 100, while at the same time limiting these weapons by the same number on the territory of the United States, the limitation of the number of medium-range missile warheads, the introduction of some kind of verification, the strengthening of the ABM treaty while at the same time banning the development and testing of space weapons, and a ban of all nuclear weapon tests.

These bold proposals, which testify to the Soviet Union's determination to rid the owld of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, unfortunately did not meet with Reagan's assent, contrary to the intersts of mankind. However, it is to be hoped, Erich Honecker said, that in view of the support of the Soviet proposals by world public opinin and the interests of the United States itself, these absolutely unique steps will eventually meet with the assent of the United States, so that the world can live in peace.

It is all the more important now to use the opportunity and to ensure that the issue of war or peace is decided in favor of peace. Not only governments, but all the peoples, public opinion everywhere, must work for this. More than ever we must ensure that it is the world conscience that determines developments in the world.

The GDR will continue to work with all forces of reason and realism in order to bring about a change from confrontation to detente. Dialogue, Erich Honecker underlined, is and remains the only way to ensure that what was outlined as a possibility in Reykjavik will beome a reality after all.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S MESSNER

Dinner Speeches

LD092256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2031 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- The fraternal solidarity of the GDR and Poland as neighbors in the center of Europe and as alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact has constantly proven itself as an important element of the strength of socialism and as a permanent factor for peace and stability on the continent of Europe. This was stated by GDR premier Willi Stoph at a dinner this evening in honor of Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner. The foundations for the historic new relations between the two peoples were laid by German and Polish democrats and revolutionaries, Communists and antifascists, in their joint struggle for social progress, international friendship and peace. Of all tasks, Willi Stoph stressed, the preservation and safeguarding of peace remain the most important.

The nuclear arms buildup being pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO exposes mankind to the danger of self-destruction. In order to avert the threatening nuclear inferno and rechannel international developments in the direction of disarmament, detente and peaceful cooperation, joint action is more than ever needed by all those who have the peaceful future of our planet at heart. Security is only possible with one another and not against one another.

The states of the socialist community, with their offer to free the world from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, have pointed to a way to acceptable solutions which is viable for all, he said.

As is known, this initiative has been sensibly augmented by many further suggestions, so that a comprehensive disarmament program has now been submitted. The peoples rightly expect a constructive reply to this by those who hitherto let the opportunity pass, Willi Stoph said. "With the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik we hope that constructive commitments will be entered into, in implementation of the Geneva accords, enabling steps toward disarmament and detente. Undoubtedly it would mean a decisive step forward if in the near future an agreement on halting nuclear weapon tests were to be signed, for which the USSR has already made so many advance concessions."

As far as the GDR is concerned, Erich Honecker recently reaffirmed on the occasion of World Peace Day that it would continue to stand in the front rank of the defenders of peace.

"In accordance with this," Stoph said, "supported by the unshakable alliance with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal states, we will continue the businesslike political dialogue and go along with all those whose policy is based on reason and realism and who regard the preservation of peace as the paramount concern." The GDR is also guided by this in its relations with the FRG. It is a case of the FRG, like the GDR, doing justice to its responsibility for peace and playing its part so that war never again starts from German soil. This includes acting in the spirit of the joint statement by Erick Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985, which stated that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of the European states within their present frontiers are a basic condition for peace. "We have always most attentively and with understanding followed developments in our eastern neighboring country and felt solidarity with the Polish Communists and all patriotic forces of your country in the struggle to strengthen socialism. We will stand firmly alongside you in the future, too," Willi Stoph said.

In his reply, Zbigniew Messner expressed warmest thanks for the hospitality. The GDR today has a firm place on the world political map. It is a proven link in the socialist community, a state that could also boast with reason of a highly dynamic development.

"We in Poland, too, just like the other socialist states, are intensively occupied with the modernization of the economy in order to adapt it to the new demands," he said. "We are striving above all to increase economic efficiency and to utilize the achievements of science and technology more comprehensively. We are consistently creating the conditions for raising the prosperity of the citizens of our state. The 10th PZPR Congress has successfully and conclusively closed the difficult period of our recent past. We have drawn conclusions from this. We are deepening socialist democracy, strengthening the state, safeguarding the social and economic development of our country."

Imperialism has not abandoned its efforts aimed at rolling back progressive changes, intimidating the peoples through the arms race, which even extend to space, and at increasingly refined forms of aggression.

"From the other side of the Elbe voices are still ringing out from those who, despite the lessons of the past, want to turn back the wheel of history andd call into question the territorial and political foundations of European security and peace." The reply to this is the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, the perfection of mechanisms for political and economic cooperation, for the strengthening of our defense power in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

"Our reply is the strategy of peace, our striving to free mankind from mass destruction weapons during the course of this century, to drastically reduce armed forces and conventional arms on our continent, to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between all peoples." The important peace initiatives of the CPSU and of Mikhail Gorbachev, the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the numerous constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pace member states, which are finding an increasing response in the world were eloquent expression of his strategy.

Press Conference Given

LD101210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Purposeful implementation of the arrangements made last year by Wojciech Jaruzelsksi and Erich Honecker has led to clear intensification of cooperation in all sectors. This was stressed by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at a press conference in Berlin this morning. He expressed satisfaction at the friendly meetings with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership.

The main emphasis in the talks was on further development of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries. An expression of the successful economic and scientific-technological relations is the increasing deepening of cooperation arrangements and specialization between the two countries. There had been a further spelling out in concrete terms of their continuation during the talks. For example, it was decided that in the near future specialists from the most varied areas will meet, primarily in order to discuss future tasks for a more effective use of sciences and technology in the comprehensive intensification of the two countries' national economies.

'Official' Visit Ends

LD101553 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, Oct 10 -- Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner this afternoon wound up the official part of his visit to the GDR. He was seen off at the Schoenfeld Airport by Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

Premier Messner flew for Halle where he will visit the Martin Luther University. The university has long maintained close cooperation with the Katowice-based economic academy of which Zbignew Messner had been a many-year rector.

Joint Statement Issued

LD102123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 10 Oct 86

["Joint Statement on Zbigniew Messner's Visit to the GDR" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct 86 (ADN) -- In their talks in Berlin on Thursday and Friday the premiers of the GDR and Poland Willi Stoph and Zbigniew Messner, expressed their concern that the international situation continues to be complicated as a result of the policy of arms escalation and confrontation stepped up by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. It also emerged from the joint statement on the visit by the Polish premier that the politicians stressed that the USSR, the GDR, Poland, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact had in the United Nation's Year of Peace put forward a realistic disarmament program, which includes all types of weapon without exception. Significant proposals for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security were also put forward.

Stoph and Messner paid tribute to the Soviet Union's decision to once more unilaterally extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions. They express the expectation that the United States will at long last follow this step and that a general test ban agreement eventually will be reached. Both sides express the hope that the continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue at the highest level will contribute to reducing tensions and to consolidating international security.

Both politicians assessed highly the successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference and its results, to which the socialist states made a decisive contribution. In their view, the necessary new approach to the shaping of international relations proved itself here. They stress that political dialogue and the striving for good-neighborly relations can lead to success even at complicated times and in complicated questions, if the political will of all involved is present and the legitimate interests of all sides are taken into account.

The partners in the talks affirm that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in ther current boundaries are fundamental conditions for peace, detente, and security. They condemn the dangerous striving of well-known revanchist forces to place in question the existing territorial and political realities on the European Continent.

Zbigniew Messner said once again that Poland approves the proposal made by the GDR and CSSR governments to the FRG government to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

He referred to his country's stated readiness to join an agreement to this effect, on condition that the territorial area of such a zone is correspondingly extended in the West.

Willi Stoph said that the GDR supported the Polish proposal to hold a meeting of the representatives of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act in September 1989, to mark the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, on cardinal questions of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

The premier assessed that the relations between the GDR and Poland have reached a high level and are developing in all areas. They noted an all-around clear intensification of cooperation.

They both stressed the great significance of close coooperation between the two socialist neighbor-states for stability and security on the European Continent and the consolidation of the common alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community.

The premiers paid tribute to the significant role played by the extensive children's and youth exchange in the deepening of the friendship between the two peoples -- around 300,000 boys and girls from the GDR and Poland get to know the neighboring country each year. This exchange will continue at its present level and an even closer basis in the cooperation in internationlist education of the young generation will be organized.

The joint statement goes on to say that Willi Stoph and Zbigniew Messner discussed measures aimed at the consistent realization of the long-term program for the development of cooperation in science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000. Apart from cooperation in the traditional areas, great weight is attached in particular to the common tasks in the development and application of key technologies.

Zbigniew Messner was also received for a friendly talk during his visit by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD130941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived for an official visit in the GDR this morning. He was invited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

A guard of honor of the National People's Army was at the flag-decorated airport to welcome the Iranian politician. After the welcoming ceremony, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi went to the car which carried the flags of the two countries. Together they drove to the guest residence in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen where the first talks are being held.

Talks With Stoph

LD131216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met for a first talk on Monday morning with Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

Willi Stoph expressed his pleasure in meeting Mir Hoseyn Musavi, his first with an Iranian head of government, and wished him a pleasant stay in the GDR. In his reply Mir Hoseyn Musavi expressed thanks for the opportunity of being able to conduct high-level talks with GDR representatives and for getting to know the GDR achievements. Proceeding from the peoples' yearning for peace, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi agreed to do everything for safeguarding and preserving peace.

During a further exchange of views, the two sides both expressed their confidence that a new stimulus for the cooperation between the two states would emanate from the visit by the Iranian prime minister. The talk was attended by the ambassadors of the two countries, Guenther Fritsch and Dr. Hamid Rexa Asefi, respectively.

Participants Named

LD140543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The official talks between the chairmen of the GDR and Iranian Councils of Ministers, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, respectively began in Berlin on Monday afternoon. They were attended on the GDR side by: Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry; Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy engineering and plant construction; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Wolfgang Stamm, deputy minister of general, agricultural and vehicle construction; Claus Gaedt, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Guenther Fritsch, GDR ambassador to Iran.

On the Iranian side by: 'Ali Reza Mo'ayyeri, deputy prime minister for political affairs; Gholam Reza Shafe'i, minister of industry; 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, first deputy foreign affairs minister; Dr Hamid Reza Asefi, Iranian ambassador to the GDR; Mojtaba Khosrow-Taj, under secretary for foreign trade; Javad Larijani, general director in the Ministry of Oil and Gas Affairs; Mas'ud Qamsar, general director of international affairs for industry, and other public figures.

The talks are to continue

Received By Honecker

LD132155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, for a friendly talk.

Prime Minister Musavi conveyed friendly greetings from Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, which were reciprocated with thanks by Erich Honecker. The interlocutors praised the state of development in bilateral relations which had been achieved in past years. The agreed opportunities exist for further mutually beneficial cooperation.

In the talk Erich Honecker acquainted the Iranian guest with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on the continuing social and economic development of the GDR. He emphasized that these ambitious task could only be implemented in peace.

Erich Honecker said in reference to the result of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik that the Soviet side had proposed comprehensive measures for disarmament on earth and the nonexpansion of the arms race into space which would preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno if they were realized. Regrettably, these proposals were not answered with the necessary compromised from the United States, which continues to strive for military superiority with SDI.

The meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in Reykjavik under the eyes of international public opinion came about on the initiative of the Soviet Union, as is known, and was intended to give impulses to continue the dialogue begun at the highest level in Geneva last year, as well as to unblock the bogged-down negotiations on the most important question of arms limitation. Sadly, the expectations of this meeting were not fulfilled. The Soviet Union was ready in Reykjavik for even more far-reaching agreements than at present for the reduction of strategic, medium-range weapons, and for compromise in other fields.

Essentially this compromises the proposal for a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons, the removal of all medium-range weapons from Europe and a balanced limitation of warheads on medium-range missiles to 100 in the Asian part of the Soviet Union, and in the United States, as well as the strengthening of the ABM treaty and a ban on development and testing of space weapons. This also applies to questions concerning the verification of far-reaching agreements on arms reduction, Erich Honecker said.

The main obstacle for an agreement, which was within reach and without doubt would have been of historical significance, turned out in the last instance to be the desire of the current U.S. Administration for military superiority and the imposition of its dictat of political wishes on other states. Holding fast to the SDI project is an expression of this striving, which will have serious consequences.

A chance to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the world in the foreseeable future could not, therefore, be used. This must not, however, prevent one from consistently, steadfastly and resourcefully pursuing these goals, above all that of bringing about a reduction in the danger of a nuclear inferno through a comprehensive reduction of all types of weapons and a nuclear test ban.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR welcomes and fully supports the statements made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik. It shows that the truly comprehensive proposals submitted by the USSR will remain in force, that agreements are possible and all is not yet lost if a sense of responsibility is displayed. It thus remains possible to reach a peace-serving agreement soon if only the United States showed the same desire for it as the Soviet Union. This would be beneficial to both sides, the United States and the USSR and all nations, and it would pave the way to a peaceful future.

We continue to insist, said Erich Honecker, that in this dangerous time it is more than ever necessary to achieve, together with all forces of reason and realism, a fundamental change from confrontation to detente and cooperation. Dialogue is more necessary than ever. It is important to now work toward ensuring that everything that emerged as a possibility in Reykjavik will become a reality after all. Here it is up to the voice not only of the peoples of the USSR and United States, but the voice of all nations to ensure that the will of the peoples is expressed even more vigorously and the path to reason is finally opened up. It is now necessary to use the opportunity and work to ensure that the issue of war or peace is decided in favor of peace. Not just governments but all peoples and the entire world public opinion is called upon to do this. It is more than ever a matter of seeing to it that the world conscience determines international developments. Dialogue, said Erich Honecker, is and remains the only way of ensuring that what was becoming a possibility at Reykjavik will become a reality after all. As before, the GDR will support everything that serves peace.

Referring to the Stockholm conference on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Erich Honecker welcomed its positive result as a victory for reason and realism.

Prime Minister Musavi briefed him on his country's development since the overthrow of the Shah regime in 1979. As a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Republic of Iran pursues a foreign policy directed against the aggressive policy of confrontation of imperialism, against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism. The Iranian politician outlined his country's stance on the conflict with Iraq.

The two men agreed that at present it is more important than ever to resolutely counter the efforts by imperialism to aggravate the international situation and achieve military superiority.

This requires the united and active work of all forces interested in peace, international understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation. Erich Honecker welcomed Iran's support for nuclear disarmament and opposition to the militarization of space.

Proceeding from the dangers that can grow out of regional conflicts in the nuclear space age, Erich Honecker outlined the GDR's principled stance on the tragic conflict between Iraq and Iran. The GDR resolutely opposes all attempts to extend and internationalize it. It would be of most use to the two peoples directly involved to end all armed conflict as soon as possible and resolve the contentious issues by means of negotiations, while respecting the legitimate interests of both sides on the basis of the UN Charter. The GDR supports all constructive proposals serving this goal.

The talk, which proceeded in an open atmosphere, was attended by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council. The GDR ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Guenther Fritsch, and the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Guenther Fritsch, and the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the GDR, Dr Hamid Reza Asefi, were also present.

Stoph, Musavi Toasts

LD140004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2021 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, held a dinner in Berlin this evening in honor of the prime minister of Iran, Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

In his toast, referring to the development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Willi Stoph said that with the overthrow of the shah's regime in 1979, the Iranian people had powerfully expressed their wish for independence and a life free from imperialist interference and tutelage. They had administered a decisive rebuff to the most aggressive imperialist circles and set about consolidating national independence and building up the economy. The GDR had high regard for all these efforts and sympathized with them. It welcomed every achievement serving the well-being of the Iranian people and supporting their anti-imperialist fight.

The meeting in Reykjavik, to which General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev had come with a Soviet position that was extremely constructive and ready to compromise, had not brought the results that the interests of peace dictated, Willi Stoph stated. The opportunity for clearing the way for far-reaching steps toward nuclear disarmament could not be taken because the U.S. Administration put its efforts to achieve military superiority above the interests of the people. "In this situation it is encouraging for all those interested in peace that, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, the USSR will resolutely hold its course toward peace and disarmament. We welcome the fact that the Soviet Union is sticking to the proposals it submitted in Reykjavik in the conviction that agreements continue to be possible. The GDR will continue more intensively its policy aimed at the safeguarding of peace and at worldwide disarmament."

The global appeal for peace and the prevention of nuclear war had been expressly supported by the Nonaligned Movement at its eight summit. The Harare appeal had received a very positive response in the GDR, Willi Stoph said. "The summit meetings in Harare and Mexico confirm our conviction that it will be possible to end the threat of war through broad international cooperation. Like Iran, we favor part of the resources that would be released by ending the arms race being used for the economic and social concerns of the developing countries."

Willi Stoph noted that we are filled with concern, however, by the growing dangers in many parts of the world through the escalation of existing, and the creating of new sources of tension. Thus, the conflicts in the Near East, in Latin America, and in southern Africa are all the result of imperialist policies directed against the interests of the people. For years there has existed a peace-endangering situation in the Near East, which is characterized by Israeli aggression and the refusal to allow the Palestinians the right to their own state. This urgently requires a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to this conflict.

Together with all peace-loving forces, the GDR is working for a return to a policy of detente. "As a result, we favor the solution of all international conflicts through peaceful negotiations. The GDR shares the growing concern in many countries about the continuing military conflict between Iran and Iraq, and is deeply concerned about the terrible human and material losses of this conflict." In accordance with its consistent peace policy and on the basis of its own historical experiences, the GDR is maintaining its principled position to which it has held since the start of the conflict. It calls for the earliest possible end to the fighting and a political solution through negotiations in accordance with the principles of international law and taking account of the sovereignty and legitimate interests of both sides.

"We oppose all external interference and attempts to internationalize the war. Both can serve only imperialism. In the interests of the neighboring countries and world peace, everything should be done to transform the Gulf region into a zone of peace and stability," said Willi Stoph.

The talks so far with the Iranian prime minister have been marked by openness, a constructive attitude, and sense of shared responsibility for the solution of the vital questions facing mankind. It has been confirmed that both states hold identical or similar views on important international questions. Willi Stoph described as gratifying the good development of bilateral relations and the agreement reached to continue to resolutely develop them to mutual advantage.

In his reply, the Iranian prime minister said that relations between Iran and the GDR improved after the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

He was representing a nation which, after many years of deprivation and difficulties under foreign colonial rule, internal despotism, and dictatorship, had the will to live freely and independently on the basis of Islamic ideology, he said. At the height of interference by world colonialism and imperialism in Iran, the Iranian people started to defend themselves against this rule with its Islamic revolution and said "no" to foreign interference. "Our nation proclaims that it will defend its liberty, which it sees as the ultimate goal of all her efforts, at any price." Since the Islamic Republic of Iran has pursued an independent policy and has placed a restraint on the interests of the powers with global imperialist desires in Iran and the region, she has become the target of all kinds of plots and intrigues by imperialism and its henchmen in the region. Damage had been done to it through economic sanctions and internal problems, through political and propagandist pressure.

During his toast, the Iranian prime minister presented his country's point of view on the military conflict between Iran and Iraq.

In conclusion, the guest returned again to the bilateral relations between Iran and the GDR. The existing favorable conditions and the joint anti-imperialist positions are a wide framework with a promising future for the further development of relations in all fields on the basis of mutual respect.

9-MONTH NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH STATISTICS

AU091040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct p 1

[Text] In the first 9 months of this year the GDR working people achieved high results in implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions. According to preliminary statistical data, the national income produced in the national economy increased by 4.3 percent by the end of September.

In the industrial ministries' sector:
-- net production rose by 8.6 percent
-- labor productivity rose by 8.8 percent and
-- industrial goods production rose by 4.3 percent.
Costs decreased by 1.8 percent.

In mastering the key technologies, 21,702 office and personal computers were produced by September. This is an increase of 97 percent compared to last year. For monolithically integrated circuits the production increase was 29 percent, for optoelectronic semiconductor elements 14 percent, for combined facilities for automatic control and monitoring 20 percent, and for electronic writing units 38 percent. Over 62,200 robots are in operation in the national economy. The number of CAD/CAM work units for more rational planning and design and flexible production control rose to 17,210. The in-house production of rationalization means increased by 16 percent. Compared to last year the retail trade turnover increased by 4.2 percent, including industrial goods by 6.0 percent.

By the end of September, 159,735 apartments had been built and modernized. In the capital of Berlin 23,867 apartments have been completed. The construction sector increased net production by 6.2 percent and labor productivity by 7.0 percent. Costs were decreased by 1.9 percent.

In agriculture the plan for slaughter animals was overfulfilled by 51,400 tons, for milk by 365,200 tons, and for eggs by 38 million eggs. In foodstuff industry and agricultural technology net production rose by 6.9 percent.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by end of September:

	net production	labor productivity	reduction in prime costs
	in percent		
coal and energy	6.3	5.3	2.5
ore-mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.9	10.3	2.1
chemical industry	5.2	5.9	0.6
electrotechnology/electronics	13.4	13.4	3.4
heavy engineering and installation construction	8.8	9.2	2.5
machine tool and processing machinery building	12.2	12.5	3.0
general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	9.5	9.8	2.1
light industry	5.6	6.8	0.9
glass and ceramics industry	6.4	6.9	2.1
bezirk-administered industry and food industry	8.0	8.3	1.6
geology	12.9	10.2	3.3

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were acheived:

	net production	finished products for the people	reduction in prime costs
		in percent	
Capital, Berlin	13.8	6.0	3.0
Cottbus	10.2	6.2	1.4
Dresden	11.6	4.4	2.3
Erfurt	13.4	4.2	2.5
Frankfurt	10.1	10.5	2.5
Gera	10.8	3.4	2.4
Halle	9.2	4.0	2.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	8.3	4.6	2.2
Leipzig	9.4	3.6	2.2
Magedeburg	12.1	3.7	2.5
Neubrandenburg	6.9	3.1	0.6
Potsdam	13.7	3.9	2.1
Rostock	8.0	7.4	1.3
Schwerin	12.4	5.2	2.2
Suhl	11.1	5.9	2.5

ADN AWARDED HONOR ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

LD102117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- The greetings address from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of ADN was conveyed by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a ceremony in Berlin on Friday. He presented the Karl Marx Order, which was awarded to ADN by the GDR state council chairman, on the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium by the GDR State Council chairman.

ADN General Director Guenter Poetschke, SED Central Committee member, expressed thanks on behalf of all the members of the agency staff for the great honor. The collective promises the Central Committee and its general secretary to make an active contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Congratulations on the ADN anniversary also have been conveyed by the Council of Ministers, the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, the GDR Journalists' Association, press, radio, and television colleagues, and news agencies from throughout the world.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH SPAIN -- Christian Meyer, deputy minister for foreign trade, received Fernandez Gimeno, chairman of the Committee for Promoting Spain-GDR Trade, who is in the GDR on the occasion of the third meeting of the committee. Both sides praised the work of the committee and stressed the essential stimuli emanating from the consultations and the concurrent negotiations between FDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Spanish firms for a further increase in goods exchange, in particular in the field of the metal-processing industry. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

PROGRAM ASSESSES RESULTS OF RETJKAVIK MEETING

LD132241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; report by special correspondent Istvan Kulcsar on Reykjavik meeting]

[Text] "We have missed an historic opportunity. Never before have the opinions of the USSR and the United States been so close," said General Secretary Gorbachev on Sunday, barely an hour after he left the negotiating table at a palace in Reyjkavik. His partner, President Reagan, voiced his disappointment. If somebody one day attempts to write a drama on the basis of the past 2 days, he will have a relatively easy task. Not only are the dialogues given, tension also rises higher and higher as the curtains are drawn. On the stage, conflicting stances collide. And when the cause championed by the audience is just about to gain the upper hand, forces, if not divine at least superhuman, intercede and the expected "happy end" -- or at least the victory of truth --fails to materialize.

No matter how worn the phrase is, we can use it here without reservation: The USSR proposed "qualitatively new" initiatives at the Reykjavik working summit, and its goal really was to provide a new impetus for the causes of arms limitation and disarmament.

On Sunday, the morning of the second day of negotiations, I heard someone say in the press center that the USSR has put proposals on the table which might produce a breakthrough. I must confess that although this person was generally well informed, I did not really believe him. And yet he was right.

The concepts placed in front of Reagan were by and large the previous concepts of the U.S. President, This is why they can be called -- paradoxically -- "qualitatively new," because it was now the USSR which proved its readiness to take them on board. Gorbachev was justified to say, to us, journalists, and presumably to the President before that, that these were unprecedented concessions and the USSR had never gone this far before.

The general secretary said yes to the American idea of reducing the number of offensive strategic weapons by 50 percent immediately and not proportionately, but in equal proportions in all three categories. The USSR was ready to "buy" the complete elimination of medium-range missiles stationed in Europe, which is again somewhat disproportionate from Moscow's point of view -- this is the so-called "zero option" -- while it would have ignored the nuclear strike forces of two NATO states, France and Britain, just as these two countries wished.

The USSR was prepared to accept this -- despite its previous opposition to the scheme -- because in the spirit of the guidelines approved at the 27th congress it wanted not to reduce -- dress up -- the nuclear arms race, but to simply eliminate it once and for all, and to eliminate nuclear weapons themselves within 10 to 15 years.

And if this was to be realized -- and I think this was the logic of the package submitted in Reykjavik -- then in the end it is quite irrelevant if that balance of power tilts a little bit in one or the other direction temporarily. But confidence also demands that the USSR should also be certain that it is not being tricked that when the USSR disarms, the United States should not be able to develop new weapons system, in space for instance.

Therefore, the Soviet Union proposed that the sides should undertake an obligation not to renounce for 10 years the Soviet-American agreement on limiting the missile defense systems signed in 1972, which, although it has not time limit can be cancelled with 6 months notices. For this treaty is in the way of the star wars program; it does not forbid the planning, laboratory testing of the so-called spaceshield elements but forbids their testing and deployment.

President Reagan, however, accepted only the first two points -- his own previous ideas -- of the package proposal of three which were logically tied together, and he rejected yet again the third, last point. It is for this reason that no agreement was reached on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons, on the the complete elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe, in general on the elimination of nuclear weapons. It is for this reason that there will be no official summit in Washington in the near future, a summit which the sides wanted to prepare in Reykjavik. To agree on two details of the package deal on our side without agreeing on the third would have been madness on our side, announced Gorbachev.

The facts justify the words of the general secretary. The United States has missed a historic opportunity. Reykjavik will probably be mentioned in the histroy books as a negotiation during which the United States was offered concessions which were more deep-rooted than any concessions made before. It appears that at t his stage at least it can wait for more only in vain.

All this notwithstanding, I think that Reykjavik must not be buried. Soviet-American rapprochement need not be buried, first of all because the face-to-face meeting, the 11-hour exchange of views of the two leaders and their aides have not been made in vain entirely. In any case, it has promoted at least something which is termed "the negotiating partners were able to learn the stances of each other." Second, using the words of Secretary of State Shultz, we are able to speak about a potential agreement regarding two areas of great importance. Third, the Soviet-American dialogue is continuing. Fourth, the United States has not, after all, uttered the last word perhaps; the pressure of Congress, public opinion, and the allies can still modify the Reagan administration's stance, which, during his press conference on Sunday night, Gorbachev characterized as the prisoner of the military industrial complex; or, more precisely, it was the President himself who was thus characterized by the general secretary. On the other hand, and this is already the fifth element -- within barely 2 years a new President will be elected in the United States, and with that many things can change. When at the end of the 2-day-long constant talks with the American President and with his own aides, Gorbachev sat down at the press conference visibly tired. He began his account by saying that it was just then that he left the negotiation table; therefore, he was able to give only his first impressions, his first assessments about the Reykjavik working session. At a later stage, he said, obviously both in Moscow and in Washington a thorough analysis will be made of the negotiations which took place in the capital of Iceland.

LOSUNCZI, FRG PRESIDENT OPEN TALKS 13 OCT

LD131638 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Talks have opened in Budapest between the heads of state of Hungary and FRG. The two negotiating teams are headed by Pal Losunczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Richard von Weizsacker, federal president of the FRG. Weizascker arrived in Hungary this morning, and before the plenary meeting he laid a wreath at the monument to Hungarian heroes on heroes square.

Discuss Economic Ties

LD131849 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the afternoon the Hungarian and West German negotiating teams met at a plenary meeting in the parliament building. Both Pal Losonczi and Richard von Weizsaecker praised the importance of political dialogue and economic cooperation, and both stated -- though in different words -- that personal meetings and talks between leaders at the highest level had a favorable influence on all areas of bilateral relations.

Pal Losonczi spoke about the significance of Von Weizsaecker's visit to Hungary, which is the first by a West German head of state.

The president of the Presidential Council described Hungarian-FRG relations as problem-free, adding that they were based on mutual respect, equality and mutual advantages, and represented at the same time the practical implementation of peaceful coexistence between two countries belonging to different social and alliance systems.

For us, economic cooperation is especially important because the FRG is our biggest trading partner in the West. But beyond trade, we must also find other, new, forms of economic ties, said the president of the Presidential Council.

Richard von Weizsaecker spoke about the interest shown in the FRG in events in Hungary. Speaking about the visit he began today, he said that it demonstrated the positive development of relations in recent years. Apart from the economic aspects, the FRG president paid special attention to the significance of personal contacts, in which the population of both countries also had a vested decisive interest.

Opinions also converged on the absolute necessity of meetings of this kind; i.e., of the maintenance of the dialogue despite occasional fluctuations in East-West relations.

After the plenary talks, Pal Losonczi and Richard von Weizsaecker held an exclusive meeting in the office of the president of the Presidential Council. They briefed each other on their countries' situation. They established, for instance, that despite differences in the two countries' social and economic systems, similarities also existed in their economic problems. Both men appraised bilateral relations positively, and expressed their interest in the further development of these contacts, in political, economic, cultural fields and in tourism.

The talks were interrupted this afternoon to accommodate a brief sight-seeing session. This ended a short while ago.

Meanwhile, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG, has also arrived in Budapest and joined the president's entourage.

Lazar Meets Officials

LD132217 Budapest MTI in English 2018 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 13 (MTI) -- In the late afternoon hours Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on Dr. RIchard von Weizsacker at his residence. Present at the talks were Laszlo Kovacs and Istvan Horvath, as well as Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Ernst Friedrich Jung.

The two political figures, in the course of their exchange of views on the international situation and bi-lateral relations, agreed that belonging to different systems of alliance amd faithfulness to alliances was not in contradiction to the sense of responsibility for the entire continent, and that joint efforts had to be made to protect the achievements of the CSCE process. They concluded that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany were doing a good service not only to the interests of the two peoples, but also to the causes of all-European cooperation and international security.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD131101 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Budapest party committee, led by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, left for Moscow Monday. THe delegation is to pay a three-day visit to the Soviet capital on the invitation of the CPSU Moscow committee. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER CHERNOMYRDIN DEPARTS

LD121735 Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- On Sunday Viktor Chernomyrdin, Soviet minister of gas industry, left Budapest after a visit on the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. Talks were held on the further development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the gas industry.

MSZMP CC SECRETARY SZUROS DEPARTS FOR SWEDEN

LD121738 Budapest MTI in English 1518 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- On Sunday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, left for Stockholm on the invitation of the Swedish Government.

Matyas Szuros was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Anders Ragnar Dromberg, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Hungary.

MAROTHY NOTES SLOWDOWN IN TECHNOLOGICAL GROWTH

LD102219 Budapest MTI in English 2138 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, addressed the Congress of Industrial Cooperatives. He forwarded the greetings of the HSWP Central Committee, the government and the personal good wishes of Janos Kadar. He stressed that cooperatives have a major role in the building of Hungarian society, and in developing socialist economy.

Speaking of the state of the economy, Laszlo Marothy noted that "we cannot come to terms with the fact that the performance of economy is not increasing in [as received] appropriately and that technical-technological progress has somewhat slowed down. However, we have to continue to reduce our debts."

Differentiation has to be thus realized in the development of economy, in domestic consumption, and in personal consumption, said Laszlo Marothy.

In conclusion the deputy prime minister appreciated the results of the cooperative movement, and said that the experiences of the cooperatives, including those acquired in extending democratism, have to be utilized in the other areas of society.

BRIEFS

PARTY ACTIVISTS IN CAMBODIA -- Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of party activists, led by Peter Varga, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Department of Administration of the Central Committee, visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea October 7-9, on the invitation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee. In Phnom Penh, the delegation held talks with Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice-president of the Central Control Committee, and with leaders of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Central Committee. The Hungarian delegation met Nay Pena, member of the Political Committee of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Following the visit to Cambodia, the delegation left for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1846 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

TOURISM TALKS IN LONDON -- London, October 9 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar held talks in London about trade and tourism, from October 6 to 9. He met Alan Clark, secretary of state for trade and industry, Timothy Renton, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, David Trippier, secretary of state of the Ministry of Employment. Zoltan Juhar held talks about the state of British-Hungarian tourism, and possibilities of development, with Jack Smith, president of the Federation of British Traval Agencies, and David Block, leader of the British Tourism Office. The minister of trade held talks about the establishment of further production cooperations with representatives of several British companies interested in deliveries of consumer goods to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1943 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

SOVIET PREMIER RYZHKOV VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

LD131342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0755 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Report on welcoming ceremony for USSR Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov on his arrival at Okecie Airport in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] A special TU-154 Aeroflot plane carrying a delegation of the USSR headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, landed a few moments ago at Okecie Airport in Warsaw. [passage omitted]

Just a few moments more waiting -- everyone's gaze is fixed on the plane, and now Nikolay Ryzhkov is coming down the gangway of the plane. He will be welcomed by Premier Messner in a few moments. [passage omitted on Messner's welcome of Ryzhkov] I can pick out from those welcoming him on the Polish side Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Marian Wozniak, Marian Orzechowski, Janusz Kubasiewicz, Zbigniew Szalajda, Manfred Gorywoda, Wladyslaw Gwiazda. [passage omitted] Nikolay Ryzhkov and Zbigniew Messner slowly go toward the area where a representative orchestra is standing to play the national anthems of Poland and the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, I would now like to give you the full composition of the Soviet delegation which has arrived in Poland. It is headed, of course, by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Apart from him there are Konstantin Katushev, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Vladimir Lakhtin, a deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Yuliy Vorontsov, a deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Vladimir Brovikov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Poland. As for the composition of the Polish delegation, it is headed, of course, by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and includes Wladyslaw Gwiazda, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Marek Holdakowski, director of the Economic Department of the party Central Committee; Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign affairs; Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry; Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Andrzej Zor, an under secretary of state at the Council of Ministers; Henryk Jaroszek, an under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Wlodzimierz Natorf, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentary of Poland to the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Meets With Messner

LD131356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner has held a meeting with Nikolay Ryzhkov, Soviet premier, in the office of the Council of Ministers; plenary talks then began under the chairmanship of both premiers.

Nikolay Ryzhkov, who is on an official friendly visit, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw; later, a bouquet of flowers was placed in front of the Warsaw Nike monument. A wreath-laying ceremony also took place at the monument in the cemetery complex where Soviet soldiers are buried. The Soviet premier paid homage to the 23,000 Red Army soldiers buried there who were killed while liberating Poland during World War II.

Speaks at Dinner

LD140108 Warsaw PAP in English 2315 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Ryzhkov's Speech (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 13: Our visit, said Nikolay Ryzhkov, has coincided in time with the event of an enormous international weight -- the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik. The entire world was impatiently looking forward to its outcome. At present this outcome is known, but an all round appraisal of it is still to come. One can state in all certainty that the work put in in Reykjavik has not been wasted and it has showed pointedly that time for action has now come, time to put in all strength for the cause of peace.

People's Poland, our closest neighbour and ally, has become a meaningful force in international arena. Its word is received with respect and attention. All of that is a result of the struggle of Polish working people for their national and social liberation, of the active participation of Poland in the socialist community, a result of the policy of socialist internationalism which is pursued by the PUWP.

We have all grounds for stating that the mutual understanding has been further deepened in all fields of our cooperation and new avenues have been found for reconstructing the mechanisms of Soviet-Polish cooperation. All of that is subordinated to the one goal -- to speed up the transition of national economy to the tracks of intensive development.

A characteristic feature of the present stage of development and of the tasks facing us is that we cannot be satisfied with what we have already achieved. A big work is ahead of us, requiring a quest for innovative solutions of close cooperation. Today's exchange of views reaffirms once again that there is full understanding between us in the approach to questions of cooperation, as well as the clarity as to the programme for joint undertakings.

The meetings in Warsaw have testified to the lively interest of Polish comrades in the changes taking place in our country, in the reconstruction we are effecting in all domains of the life of Soviet society.

Working people of our country fully support the policy of reconstruction and this renders our march forward irreversible. Uniform is also the party's and nation's view that answers to the questions put by life should be sought by us not outside of socialism but in conformity with its tenets.

There is no other more topical and urgent task than protecting or planet and human civilization from nuclear disaster. By the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism international tension has edged towards the dangerous frontier. To ward off the worst, necessary are now, as never before, energetic actions, pooling efforts of all for whom the cause of peace is dear. Necessary is a clear comprehension of that that no single state, whatever its military potential might be, is able to ensure its security at the expense of others.

The realities of the nuclear-cosmic era call for a new political thinking, resignation from the use of strength in international issues, for a persistent search of avenues of political regulation of controversial problems. Being guided by that as it is, the Soviet Union has done much to see the positive line which emerged at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva last November transformed into concrete actions. This is manifested by the proposal made by the 27th Congress of the CPSU to set up a universal system of international security, by the programme for eliminating nuclear weapons and other kinds of mass destruction weapons till the end of this century, by the package of steps proposed by the Warsaw Treaty states aimed at reducing the conventional forces and armaments in europe, as well as by many others. The serious and honest approach of the Soviet Union to the problem of international security is evidenced by the repeated prolongation of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing.

That has met with unilateral approval in the world and the support of the absolute majority of states at the present session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Under these conditions, the Soviet-American summitry in Reykjavik has assumed an extremely important weight for the radical improving of the situation in the world. Objectively, it provided the possibility for reaching progress in the talks between the Soviet Union and the U.S. devoted to the main problem of security -- nuclear and outerspace armaments. Frameworks for possible agreements on halting the arms rase started surfacing during the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. Manifesting a high sense of responsibility vis a vis all the nations, as well as readiness for a give and take, the Soviet side came forth with new weighty proposals which made it possible to work out a common approach towards solving the key issues. However the lack of readiness of the American side to use this historical chance made it impossible to end the meeting constructively. Clearly manifest at this point was the impact of the U.S. military-industrial complex, as well as the aspiration towards gaining a military-industrial complex, as well as the aspiration towards gaining a military edge. Despite that the meeting has proven that the talks should be carried on. Quest for peaceful solutions cannot be stopped, needful is its continuation through common effort, too, as the secure existence of nation is common effort, too, as the secure existence of nations is also the cause for the Soviet Union and Poland, for the United States and the entire human kind.

We highly hold the essential contribution of People's Poland to the community of efforts of the socialist states in the struggle for disarmament and detente, its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states in international arena.

MESSNER INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF GDR VISIT

LD101955 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] This evening a plane from Halle landed at Okecie Airport bearing Premier Zbigniew Messner and members of the Polish delegation. Immediately on his return at the airport, I asked Premier Messner for a short statement for the television news:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Good evening, premier. We welcome you in Warsaw and congratulate you on receiving an honorary doctorate from the university in Halle, and we would like to ask you for an assessment of the talks held during the 2-day visit which has just ended.

[Messner] The visit had, so to speak, two aspects. The first was that this was a visit of friendship, within the framework of government exchange, that is, on the prime ministerial level. Of course, it took place in an atmosphere of friendship, of joint cooperation, and was devoted to substantive problems which we evaluated jointly. This contributed to a further intensification of bilateral cooperation mainly at a new stage, the task here is the solving and undertaking of new forms of this cooperation.

[Reporter] Precisely. Did such possibilities surface during talks?

[Messner] Yes indeed: the matter of cooperation, of specialization, of expanding this cooperation in the sense of seeking new qualitative solutions in the sphere of producing new products of a higher standard of a competitive world standard, and so on. So these matters were raised and the talks were very fruitful and useful (?in my view).

The second aspect was my participation in the Halle University which I have visited since the fifties as an employee of the economic academy. I have cooperated with this academy in both scientific and teaching spheres, and there I received an honorary doctorate, with which I am very pleased, very satisfied, and for which I am grateful (?to the professors and colleagues) of the Halle University.

[Reporter] Once again we congratulate you on receiving a doctorate and thank you for this short statement.

[Messner] Thank you very much. [end recording]

RADIO VIEWS REASONS FOR REYKJAVIK 'FIASCO'

LD131641 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish GMT 13 Oct 86

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] Like many other Poles and like many people all over the world, last night I was listening to a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was calm, and matter-of-fact in form. At the same time it was extensive, providing an explanation for the journalists who had gathered in the capital of Iceland of the course of talks with the President of the United States and the reasons which caused the Reykjavik fiasco. Mikhail Gorbavhev did not conceal anything, neither the difficulties, nor the important, very important, concessions which the Soviet side made to achieve a favorable conclusion of the summit meeting. The general secretary of the cPSU Central Committee had always claimed that such meetings cannot be only a formality, or a diplomatic spectacle, but should bear fruit in the form of agreements which are awaited by the world.

The Americans had assumed in advance that Reykjavik would not be anything more than an introduction to talks at the highest level in Washington. President Ronald Reagan had spoken about the desire for progress, stressing the American resolve to continue with the SDI program. Nuclear tests were his reply to the unilateral moratorium.

One could not expect that a dialogue between partners, one of whom clearly tried to make a smokescreen of it to achieve military superiority, would bring favorable results. The words spoken by Secretary of State Shultz sounded false when he expressed regret that the Soviet side did not want to understand the American position on space armaments. However, as we know, instead of the three rounds of talks which had been planned, four rounds were held. Because the Soviet Union treated seriously, as it always does, the need for a solution, or at least for bringing closer a solution of the most serious problems of the contemporary world.

New Soviet proposals emerged from the words of the general secretary. The acceptance of these proposals by Washington would solve many matters. It would radically improve the international atmosphere and prepare a basis for another summit meeting between the two leaders. With a responsible approach by the Americans, one could finalize a few agreements important to the world, as regards the issue of strategic armaments, medium-range weapons or local conflicts. As Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, there was a chance that during a meeting in Washington both leaders would only put their signatures on appropriate docouments. What happened, however, was different and bad. Does this, however, mean that the path toward agreement has been closed? No, Mikhail Gorbachev in his extensive and matter-of-fact analysis of the reasons for the Reykjavik fiasco said clearly that the President of the United States found himself under the influence and pressure of the American military-industrial complex and certain forces that oppose an agreement with the Soviet Union and disarmament. He also appealed to Ronald Reagan and his administration to seriously and thoroughly consider the current situation. As to whether Washington talks at the highest level will take place and whether they will bring results awaited by the world depends on the American side.

PLO DELEGATION VISITS, JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

JN111945 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] A PLO delegation led by Brother Abu Iyad [Salh Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has paid an official visit to Poland. The delegation held talks at the PZPR Politburo with Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department; at the Foreign Ministry with Jan Mitky, Foreign Ministry undersecretary; and with the Polish Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The delegation also met with [name indistinct], member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and [name indistinct] secretary of the Central Committee. Talks focused on majora issues, the international situation, and joint bilateral cooperation. They exchanged views on the situation in Poland and the situation of the Palestinian resistance movement. The two sides warmly welcomed the development of relations between Poland and the PLO. They expressed their desire to follow up the development of relations in the interest of the two friendly countries.

During the talks, the two sides paid special interest to the situation in the Middle East, which has intensified as a result of the expansionist policy of Israel, supported by imperialist circles in the United States. They reiterated that achieving lasting peace in this region is hard to attain without the restoration of all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including self-determinatin and their own independent state.

The two sides expressed their conviction that an international conference within the framework of the United Nations is the only way to reach a sound solution of the Middle East crisis. The two sides emphasized the need to unify the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement and to unify the ranks of the progressive powers in the Arab homeland. They also emphasized that the activity of the PLO, in this regard, receives the full support and backing of Poland. The two sides indicated that the visit of the PLO delegation constitutes an important step toward reinforcing friendliness and cooperation between the Palestinian and the Polish peoples.

The Palestinian side expressed its satisfaction with the constant Polish position toward the struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership.

SOLIDARITY MILITANT SENTENCED FOR SABOTAGE

AU101217 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Andrzej Bieganski, a former militant with the underground trade union Solidarity, has been sentenced to 10 years in prison for sabotaging a Polish power plant, the press reported here Friday.

In a ruling Thursday, a military court also removed Mr. Bieganski's civil rights for six years and confiscated his possessions.

Mr. Bieganski was convicted of having "sabotaged" installations at the Belchatow power station, in central Poland, last February after Solidarity had called for a series of civil disturbances and strikes.

The militant's action led to a loss of voltage in a section of the national grid and caused severe economic losses, the reports said.

PRIEST, STUDENT FREED IN DEATH OF POLICEMAN

AU132030 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 13 (AFP) -- A priest and a university student, each serving a six-year prison term, were freed last Friday, religious sources said here Monday.

Father Sylvester Zych, aged 36, and Stanislaw Matejczuk, aged 28, had been convicted of implication in the murder of a policeman shot dead in February 1982.

Father Zych was accused of receiving the death weapon. Mr Matejczuk was accused of indirect involvement in the shooting.

The convicted killers, Robert Chechlacz and Tomasz Lupanow, both aged 22, were sentenced respectively to 25 and 13 years imprisonment.

LAW ON TRADE UNIONS ENTERS FIFTH YEAR

LD090628 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7 -- The law on trade unions that has been quite innovatory in defining the position of the trade union movement in the enterprise and the country at large will enter its fifth year tomorrow.

The law permitted the unions to return to public life after an absence of over a year. The unions were also vested with powers they had never enjoyed before. Last year's amendments to the law have strengthened, through its new solutions, the partner-like model of relations between the trade unions and the state and economic administration. Does this model stand the test of practice in factories?

This question -- a crucial one for the position and efficiency of the whole union movement with a membership of 6.5 million -- is subject to yearly studies on the observance of the union rights, ordered by the Council of State and conducted by the Supreme Board of Control (NIK). The results of the third such examination have just been evaluated and their comparison with the previous state is indicative of clear improvements taking place in this domain.

The inspectors found no major infringements in as many as 75 per cent of the 261 enterprises of various branches and seven parent institutions. The greatest progress was been noted in adherence to those union rights which relate to their protective function. Two years ago the administrations of over 60 per cent of the enterprises would neglect their duty to seek acceptance or consultancy from union organization prior to the dissolution of an employment contract without notice, whereas this time only five per cent of the enterprises were found to have violated those regulations.

Seventeen per cent of the enterprises failed to consult the unions over their annual production plans, and 28 per cent -- the long-term plans. But it is worth mentioning that even in this field the situation is better than, for instance, last year, when the inspectors addressed this objection to about 70 per cent of factories.

JARUZELSKI, MALINOWSKI ATTEND JOINT MEETING

LD140900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting of the Central PZPR-ZSL-SD Cooperation Commission is in progress. Along with representatives of the PZPR, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, ZSL, by Roman Malinowski; and SD, by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, it is being attended by Jan Dobraczynski, Chairman of the PRON National Council; Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association; and Kazimierz Morawaski, chairman of the Board of the Polish Catholic-Social Union. The state of implementation of the act on people's councils and local self-government and citizens' postulates submitted during the Sejm election campaign was assessed during the proceedings. Reports on the results of the introduction of an act on special procedure in respect to the perpetrators of some offenses, as well as on the course and the results of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Mongolia, the DPRK, and PRC are being examined.

NATIONAL MEETING OF TRADE UNIONISTS ENDS

LD042235 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: The Executive Committee of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) and chairmen of trade unions operating in Poland's biggest plants wound up today their two-day meeting held in the H. Cegielski metal works in Poznan (Western Poland).

Today, on the second day, the debates focused on trade unions' internal affairs, namely, on the preparations for the second OPZZ assembly to be held in Warsaw between November 26 and 30.

After hearing a report by Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Jan Neomudry on the results of the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions which wound up in Berlin recently, participants in the meeting examined a report on the to-date results of the discussion on drafts of basic documents for the 2nd OPZZ assembly, namely, the programme of the Polish trade union movement and amendments to the OPZZ statutes. A final version of these drafts will be approved by the OPZZ Council at its meeting on October 10, while the discussion on the documents is to continue till Novenber 26 and, of course, during the assembly.

The meeting got acquainted with the state of organizational preparations for the assembly which will be attended by 1,469 delegates from 130 national trade union organizations affiliated to the OPZZ.

The interest displayed in the November meeting both at home and by the world trade union movement has been manifested by the fact that 30 foreign delegation confirmed they would come to Warsaw.

It has been proposed that on the first day of the debates, on November 26, delegates alone make a decision concerning the nature of the forum, namely, whether it is to accept a broader formula of a congress of Polish trade unions. Of course, it is not the name that counts but the fact whether the milieu is adequately representative and the weight of decisions it is to take.

We are preparing the 2nd assembly now, said Alfred Miodowicz, as the OPZZ Council have not any other powers in this respect. But if the delegates decided that it would be a congress, the November forum would thus adopt an unequivocal and unifying formula which would be significant not only for the integrity of the Polish trade union movement but which also would be a proof for the world that a period of temporariness and the movement's setting up ended.

It is the most significant in the draft of the programme to define where are and where we are heading for in the next four years (as such long would be probably the term of office of the OPZZ), stressed the OPZZ chairman. The programme refers also to the basic goals laid down by the 10th PUWP Congress which have been considered by the trade union movement as its own. Its structural coherence and concentration on the most significant issues are its values.

Proposed amendments to the statutes are designed to give the OPZZ more freedom of action necessary if the OPZZ is to be a real representative but without violating powers of self-governed and independent factory-level trade unions resulting from their legal status.

MIERZYNSKA INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW TU SESSION

QU100949 Warsaw TRYBYNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 p 5

[Interview given by Anna Mierzynska, OPZZ deputy chairman, to Bozena Jastrzebska in Warsaw on 6 October: "In the Interests of Working People" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] A conference of heads of labor protection sections of trade unions from the socialist countries commenced in Warsaw on Monday. Taking part in it are representatives of the trade union movements of the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Cuba, and Romania. The organizer of the conference is the OPZZ. We asked Anna Mierzynska, OPZZ deputy chairman, the purpose of the conference.

[Mierzynska] The conference is chiefly aimed at an exchange of experience of the trade union movement in improving working conditions and the industrial environment.

Our present meeting and its topic stem from the 5-year program of action on improving job protection that was agreed on by the central trade unions of the socialist countries. I wish to stress that the Polish trade unions were assigned the role of coordinator at the conference of central trade union secretaries in Berlin last November. This is a very great honor and evidence of trust, but it also imposes great responsibility on us.

The present conference is the first international one prepared by the OPZZ. But we are already planning subsequent ones.

[Jastrzebska] I listened to the conference. Almost every speaker stressed the need to accelerate the flow of information between individual countries on the subject of job protection. Is this perhaps the first condition in order to coordinate action?

[Mierzynska] Of course. The development of technology bears new dangers. What is more, new technologies are developing more rapidly than the ability to counteract the negative effects thereof. It would therefore be useful and desirable to create something which one may call an early warning system against dangers.

[Jastrzebska] What did the Polish trade union movement present at the conference?

[Mierzynska] We are a young organization, but we already have considerable experience. The job protection system in force in our country gives us considerable possibilities. Our trade union ranks have provided a social labor inspectorate, several thousand social activists who are well prepared for the performance of their functions. We are closely cooperating with the State Labor Inspectorate, the state control body. Labor protection in our country is acting under difficult conditions -- echoes of the crisis are still loud, the economy is gearing itself to another system, and there is a shortage of investment resources. But despite all the difficulties, one cannot forget working conditions -- these matters are raised at every trade union meeting as vital problems of the workers class. However, I wish to stress that our efforts to improve working conditions will come to nothing if we do not manage to defend peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SFRY MILITARY DELEGATION

AU102121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/10/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received on October 10, a Yugoslav miltary delegation, headed by Col.-Gen. Georgije Jovicic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, chairman of the LCY Organization Committee of the Yugoslav People's Army, who are paying a visit to Romania.

On the occasion an exchange of cordial greetings took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Yugoslav leaders Sinan Hasani and Milanko Renovica.

During the interview the fine relations of firendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples which develop continuously in keeping with summit accords were evoked. Stress was laid on the friendly links between the two countries' armies, which are part of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav Rapports.

The wish was expressed to further work for the manysided development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations to the benefit of both peoples, of the two countries' progress and prosperity, of the general cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

During the exchange of views on the current international situation, it was stressed that action should be taken most firmly to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to stop the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost. In this context, the guest appreciated Romania's initiative to pass to a five-per-cent cut of arms, troops and military expenses until the end of the ongoing year.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the need for everything possible to be done to solve all interstate conflicts and litigious issues by political, negotiated means, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace on the European Continent and the world over.

Delegation Meets Milea

AU111625 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1457 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1986 -- A Yugoslav military delegation headed by Colonel-General Georgije Jovicic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, chairman of the Committee of the LCY organization of the Yugoslav People's Army, paid a visit to Romania over October 8-11.

The Yugoslav guests were received by Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian minister of national defence.

While in Romania, the Yugoslav military delegation had talks at the Higher Political Council of the Army and the Tulcea County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, visited military units and military learning institutes, socioeconomic and touristic places.

RCP, WORKERS PARTY OF KOREA HOLD TALKS IN DPRK

For reportage on the visit to the DPRK by an RCP delegation headed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, including his meeting with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, see the North Korea section of the 9 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT DOE TO VISIT LATE OCT

AU131921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1986 -- Samuel Kanyon Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia, will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania in the second decade of October, 1986, as guest of president Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU102050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1986 -- During its October ten meeting, that proceeded under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP looked into the results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference for confidence and security measures and for disarmament in Europe.

The participants considered that the document endorsed at the conclusion of proceedings contributes, through its stipulations, to improving confidence in the continent and marks an important step towards strengthening the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out the special importance of the demarches and initiatives of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu for the progress and successful conclusion of the proceedings of the conference, for nearing the stances of the participant states and finding solutions to the problems under debate, which helped striking adequate agreements. The participants pointed out the solutions proposed by Romania proved to be just and realistic and to have made a good base in reaching the final understandings. At the same time they showed that the conclusion in positive results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference creates favourable premises for the passage to a new stage that is to be devoted to endorsing certain disarmament measures.

The Executive Political Committee approved of the activity carried out at the conference by the Romanian delegation that has made a constructive contribution to the proper progress of proceedings and the working out of the final document by tabling proposals and solutions in keeping with the European peoples' and all the nations' legitimate aspirations after living in a climate of peace, confidence and wide collaboration.

While considering that the positive results of the Stockholm conference open new prospects to the process of security and cooperation in Europe, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored Romania's resolve to do everything and make its full contribution to the successful progress of the approaching Vienna conference so that -- by putting in the forefront the issues of disarmament, strengthened confidence and collaboration, of developing the economic, technical and scientific relations among all the states, irrespective of social system -- it may make new steps towards halting the arms race, eliminating the nuclear weapons from the continent, cutting on the conventional weapons, ensuring security in Europe and throughout the world and improving the world political climate.

Examines Pricing, Agriculture

AU102115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- On October ten a meeting of the Executing Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting participants looked into and passed a report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the first half of 1986. The price indices achieved in the first half of the year were considered to stand at the level planned for the year 1986, and in the field of retail prices to stand under the planned minimal limit. This mirrors a strict stability of all the categories of price as compared to the same interval the previous year. The positive evolution of the prices has been caused by the firm application of the indication of the RCP and Romanian state leadership not to accept any price and tariff rises and to intensify the control of their setting at all the levels. A contribution to maintaining the general level of retail prices has also been made by evolution of the prices on the peasant market, which were lower than over the same interval one year previously while the amounts of farmfoods sold to the population have been higher. Appreciating the results, the Executive Political Committee asked the relevant institutions to improve further the activity in the field and to exert a more exigent control on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the economy.

Next, the committee debated a draft decree regarding conferring the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" and other distinctions on counties, enterprises and farm units for special achievements in point of enhancing the agricultrual production. The stipulations in the draft aim to stimulate the countries, the socialist agricultural units and the cadres working in the agriculture with a view to an intensive development of the farm output and to achieving rich crops throughout the planned area. Starting from this year's achievements of the front-ranking units, the draft establishes the criteria and average levels of production that have to be observed by countries, state and cooperative farms, stations for the mechanization of agriculture and farm research units, in view of being awareded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution".

The Executive Political Committee has established that the draft bill shall be improved with the proposals issued during the meeting and acquire the character of a law.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu laid stress on the good results achieved this year in point of the cereral production and starting from this he asked that further action be taken to attain and even excel, as soon as the next year, the levels set by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP for the cereal production of the year 1990, the last year of the current five-year plan period.

CANAK COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU131701 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Today the center of the world's attention is quite understandably on what happened or rather what could have happened as the result of the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik. Here is Branislav Canak:

[Begin Recording] It would be most correct to say that the result of the Reykjavik meeting is in fact the only thing that could have happened in this phase of relations between the two superpowers. It seems that Reykjavik has not made the optimists cold with its polar weather but rather those who irrationally saw a possible development of relations between the United States and the USSR. It also showed the complexity of these relations, the differences of global interests, and above all the different goals in armaments policy. Reagan's doctrine of strategic defense has after all shown itself to be the basic obstacle for any kind of reduction in the current level of armaments of both sides. This was, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, said at the press conference held during the night in Moscow [as heard], a historic chance. But it should be stressed that he has not mentioned at all that this chance has been lost. [passage omitted]

The outcome of the Reykjavik summit has confirmed once again that narrow bloc interests in the relations of the superpowers still predominate over general interests. Or as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Gary Hart, one of the presidential candidates in the last elections in the United States, "star wars" has shown itself to be stronger than the wish for real arms control. It would not be amiss to use this opportunity to say that whenever these narrow bloc interests have been stronger than the interests that concern all of us, they have brought to both the superpowers and world relations a political recession, abhorrence, and mistrust. Not even 1 month has passed since the closing of the Harare summit, at which, in fact, these views had been indisputably accepted by all the participants of this important meeting. And thus practice has shown once again that the nonaligned were right on that occasion too. Whether it is encouraging that reactions in the world are still in line with the theses of the Harare summit remains to be seen. Disappointment and surprise about this kind of outcome of the summit has been even noticed in America. [passage omitted]

CULAFIC RECEIVES PRC STATE SECURITY MINISTER

LD102039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 10 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and China at state, party and economic, as well as security, levels have over the last years intensified considerably, it was assessed today in official talks in Belgrade between a delegation of the Chinese Ministry of State Security and a delegation of the Yugoslav Secretariat of the Interior.

Successful relations between the two countries are also important to the overall international cooperation, members of the two delegations stated. The Yugoslav and Chinese delegations are led by Yugoslav Secretary of the Interior Dobroslav Culafic and Chinese Minister of State Security Jia Chunwang.

Culafic stated satisfaction with the cooperation of the two countries within Interpol. He also informed the Chinese minister on Yugoslavia's activities as a host to Interpol's 55th General Assembly which is just finishing in Belgrade.

Delegation Arrives in Zagreb

LD132109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the PRC's Ministry of State Security led by Jia Chunwang, minister of state security and member of the CPC Central Committee, which is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the federal secretary for internal affairs, Dobroslav Culafic, today arrived on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In the course of the visit to this republic, the delegation of the Chinese Ministry of State Security held talks with their hosts in the republic's Secretariat for Internal Affairs. It also toured the Internal Affairs Education Center, the Universiad 87 complex and the town of Kumrovec, Tito's birthplace.

The Chinese delegation was also received by Dusko Dragun, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

MAMULA VISITS TO PRC, DPRK SUMMED UP

LD110349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2141 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces, led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, turned this evening from an official and friendly visit lasting several days to the PRC and the DPRK.

During their stay in friendly China, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamual and members of the delegation were received by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. In the talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides stated that relations between China and Yugoslavia are developing successfully. It was also assessed that intrearmy cooperation between the two friendly countries is good, but that there are favorable possibilities for its further improvement on a long-term basis. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, the federal secretary for national defense, also had talks with its hosts, Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, and General Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff, on questions of bilateral military cooperation. It was concluded that on virtually all questions, including current international military-political events, there is a similarity of viewpoints.

The host also acquainted the guests from Yugoslavia with the state of the Chinese Armed Forces, enabling them to visit a number of unites and institutions of their Armed Forces. They also attended exercises at which their training and readiness was demonstrated.

During the visit to the Armed Forces of the DPRK, the delegation of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia, led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, was received by Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. In the talks, conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of some current questions of the international military-political situation and questions of interarmy cooperation between the two socialist and nonaligned countries. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula also had talks on the further strengthening of cooperation in the military-economic sphere with O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army and member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo. Also, during the visit to friendly and nonaligned DPRK the delegation of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia visited a number of units and institutions of the Korean People's Army.

It was assessed that there are favorable conditions making it possible for cooperation in the military sphere to be further expanded and enriched by new contents.

These visits by the military delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces to very friendly countries in the Far East, the PRC and the DPRK, and to their Armed Forces, is yet another confirmation that, given mutual respect, appreciation and understanding, common interests in mutually beneficial cooperation in many areas of military relations and beyond, can be found.

At Batajnica airport Admiral Mamula and members of the military delegation were welcomed back by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and his colleagues.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon with his wife and aides on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin the high-ranking guest from Paris was welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, with his wife and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Boris Snuderl, SFRY ambassador to Paris, and Dominique Charpy, French ambassador to Yugoslavia, were also present at the airport.

Immediately upon arriving in Belgrade the French foreign minister met with Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and began official talks. It is anticipated that in the first part of the talks reference will be made to bilateral relations and cooperation. The exchange of views will continue in the afternoon when they will discuss topical questions of international political and economic life. In the meantime, the French foreign minister will be received by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the Palace of the Federation. At noon today, the federal secretary for foreign affairs and his wife are giving an official luncheon in honor of the French foreign minister and his wife. Toasts will be exchanged during the luncheon.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD101701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond had a first round of exchange of views at midday today, with their colleagues participating. Both sides stated that bilateral cooperation and relations are developing successfully.

Right at the beginning of the talks, the French foreign minister noted the frequently successful Yugoslav-French meetings at the political level and their usefulness. He presented an invitation to the federal secretary for foreign affairs to visit France in the spirit of this cooperation.

Both ministers made a broad survey of the development of bilateral relations to date. They conferred in more detail on questions of economic cooperation and in this context, Dizdarevic stressed the importance of the scheme for joint ventures and other forms of cooperation, including tourism.

Having stated that France represents a very important partner for Yugoslavia, Dizdarevic also noted France's ability to operate in realizing various types of relations and cooperation.

During the exchange of views, there also was discussion of cooperation in culture and education, and especially the position of our workers temporarily employed in France.

The Yugoslav side recalled that the suspension of the agreement on the visa system between the two countries is undoubtedly creating problems for our people who wish to visit this western European country. The hope was expressed that this measure by the French Government would be temporary and that the old practice would continue to apply.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, in view of France's role in this economic grouping, were also discussed. It was emphasized that there is an expectation of broad understanding on the French side for solving the problems facing Yugoslavia in its cooperation with the EEC.

The collocutors also discussed the Eureka plan.

The French foreign minister spoke in detail about various aspects of economic relations and noted the significance of the forthcoming session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and France, which will be preceded by a special meeting of the vice chairman of this body. This will be an opportunity to consider some of the questions raised in today's talks between the two ministers.

In any case the talks passed off in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. The exchange of views will be continued this evening, when international topics will be on the agenda.

Talks With Mikulic

LD101856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today in Belgrade received French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. In the talks, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part, there was an exchange of views on current questions of bilateral cooperation and international relations. It was stated that fresh efforts should be made toward expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, expecially in joint ventures, scientific and technical development, industrial and technical cooperation, and other things. The FEC president pointed to the need to remove the EEC's protectionist measures against imports from Yugoslavia. He stressed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC should develop in keeping with the policy and principles coordinated and agreed on earlier.

Branko Mikulic and French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond also conferred on the joint involvement of Yugoslavia and France in the struggle against all forms of international terrorism.

Agreement on Issues

LD110843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2147 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- This evening's meeting between Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, and French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond focused on the European situation on the eve of the minisummit in Reykjavik and after the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference. The Yugoslav-French dialogue included a detailed consideration of East-West relations. Considering the situation in Europe, Ministers Dizdarevic and Raimond exchanged views on the prospects for the forthcoming CSCE meeting this autumn in Vienna.

The Yugoslav side stressed in particular that the Stockholm conference played a significant role in the process of strengthening trust and security in Europe. Stockholm was not a meeting of the two big powers in blocs, but a broadly based meeting at which an important role was also played by the group of neutral and nonaligned European countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the renewal of dialogue between the United States and the USSR at the highest level. In this connection it was noted that the two big powers have announced the possibility of achieving a greater degree of agreement and understanding, which does not relate simply to their mutual relations but also to the general direction of the policy of strengthening peace and security in the world. Both sides' expectations may be summed up in the hope expressed on possible movements forward in the shape of an agreement on medium-range missiles and on preventing the risk of war. It was assessed in the talks that the Reykjavik summit shows that the orientation of the two superpowers is titled toward negotation.

In exchange of views on the European situation and the work of Stockholm conference and CSEC-related activities a coincidence of views between Yugoslavia and France was expressed.

During the meeting there was also discussion of circumstances in the Mediterranean, and interest was expressed in an expansion of the cooperation process in this region.

The French side also showed interest in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. The Yugoslav side presented the results of the eighth summit, which affirmed the original principles of nonalignment and formulated stances of the nonaligned countries on all key questions in the contemporary world. Both sides expressed their concern at the situation in South Africa.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and were very open an constructive. Both sides expressed the desire for more frequent bilateral meetings.

This afternoon French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, visited the memorial center and laid a bouquet on the tomb of President Tito.

Talks With Rasani

LD111051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president, of the SFRY Presidency, has received French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, in the Palace of the Federation.

In the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the positive development of the traditionally good and close relations between the two countries. Interest was stressed and readiness emphasized in further improving bilateral relations and the development of comprehensive cooperation, especially through the introduction of long-term forms of economic exchange and cooperation. The talks also included an exchange of views on the results and significance of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, some aspects of East-West relations and the further advancement of the CSCE process. It was stated with satisfaction that standpoints on many of the most important international questions are identical or very close. The usefulness of the mutual exchange of views was stressed, as well as the desire to continue the exchange in the future.

Participating in the talks were Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs; Boris Snuderl, the Yugoslav ambassador in Paris; Dominique Charpy, the French Ambassador in Belgrade, and Francois Plaisant, director in the French Ministry of Foreign affairs.

Visit Ends

LD111323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1214 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct. 11 (TANJUG) -- French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond has ended an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left for Paris.

The French guest was seen off in Belgrade by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

During his 24-hour stay in Belgrade Raimond and Dizdarevic carried out a broad exchange of views on various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as topical questions from the international scene.

The guest from Paris was also received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani and Prime Minister Branko Mukulic.

STOJANOVIC TALKS WITH UK LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

LD111136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has held talks with Tom Sawyer, a member of the UK Labor Party National Executive, who is staying in our country with a British trade union delegation, at the invitation of the council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

In long and friendly talks, in which Joyce Vincent, president of the British publich workers trade union also took part, current questions of cooperation between the LCY and the UK Labor Party were considered and both sides stated that this is making a significant contribution to improving friendly relations between the SFRY and Great Britian. Internal developments in the two countries and current international problems also were discussed.

ENVOY TO LIBYA MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

LD120242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council and inspector general of the Libyan Armed Forces, today received Vuko Dragasevic, the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in a farewell visit. Over the last few days, the Yugoslavi ambassador was received by other high-ranking Libyan officials.

After his 3-year tour of duty in the Jamahiriyah, Dragasevic left for Yugoslavia today. At Tripoli Airport he was seen off by representatives of the Libyan People's Liaison Bureau. Members of the Yugoslav Embassy and Yugoslavs living in Tripol gave ambassador Dragasevic a warm send off.

NEUTRAL, NONALIGNED EUROPEANS TO MEET IN BRIONI

LD091844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Foreign ministers of European neutral and nonaligned countries -- Austria, Finland, Cyprus, Malta, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, and Yugoslavia -- are to meet on October 23 and 24 on the Yugoslav island of Brioni, it was announced at a press conference in the Foreign Affairs Secretariat in Belgrade today.

The meeting is expected to be an exchange of views on the results of the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and their influence on the Vienna CSCE follow-up on November 4.

The Brioni meeting will be the second ministerial meeting of nonaligned and neutral European countries after the Madrid CSCE in 1983.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said today the ministers of the neutral and nonaligned countries would probably examine important subjects which will be the focus of diplomatic activities in the European countries and the U.S. and Canada.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said a significant part of the discussion will be devoted to an exchange of views on further joint actions of the nonaligned and neutral countries in strengthening and promoting the CSCE process.

Stanic said that European nonaligned and neutral countries have been a very significant and constructive factor in the CSCE process? So far, especially in helping overcome what often seemed like unbridgeable obstacles in bloc views on security and cooperation in Europe. This contribution was especially in evidence at the recent successfully ended Stockholm conference.

ALBANIAN RESERVOIR AGREEMENT AROUSES INTEREST

LD111223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 86

[By Srba Manojlovic]

[Text] Belgrade, October 11 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav-Albanian interstate agreement, concluded in 1963, has aroused public interest in Yugoslavia lately.

The agreement is not of the usual kind: under it, Yugoslavia consented to ceding to the neighbouring country without compensation a part of its territory for the storage lake of a hydropower project.

Under what conditions and why was that part of Yugoslav territory granted? Had there been any previous consultations with the government of Serbia, the republic near whose border with Albania the land was, and had it known that the federal government would make the grant to Albania for its hydropower project in Fierza.

These questions were raised recently for the second time during the past year in the republican council of Serbia, whose members asked the federal government for a fuller explanation about the interstate arrangement with Albania and its implementation.

The Belgrade evening newspapers POLITIKA EXSPRES and VECERNJE NOVOSTI write that the storage reservoir for Fierza dam, built on the border river of Beli Drim a few years ago, submerged part of Yugoslav territory too. The water covered some 680 hectares of arable land in the communes of Prizren and Djakovica, Kosovo Province, and caused several buildings to be torn down or relocated.

The papers recall that the assembly of Yugoslavia passed special legislation to collect compensation money for the owners of the land (286 hectares in collective and 413 hectares in private ownership) and the structures on Yugoslav territory that were going to be submerged. The respective amounts for last, this, and next year are 5, 6.5, and 7.5 million dinars (one U.S. dollar equals about 400 dinars). The fund will also be used in compensation for the pulling down of a customs house, a blockhouse and a rest home and to finance reinforcement work on two nearby roads endangered by the reservoir.

In its reply to the republican council of Serbia, the Yugoslav Government is expected soon to clear all ambiguities and satisfy the roused public interest at home. There is no doubt, however, that by ceding part of its territory -- an exceptionally rare gesture in international relations -- Yugloslavia has manifested its goodwill towards Albania and its willingness to develop good-neighbourly relations and extensive cooperation with it in spite of their ideological differences.

But the Albanians have done something that is not envisaged by the inter-state agreement. They built the dam several metres higher than stipulated by the agreement, which will result in more land being submerged on the Yugloslav side.

The new 55-kilometre railway link between Titograd and Skhoder (24 kilometres in Yugoslavia), opened at the end of summer, is even greater evidence of Yugoslavia's desire to create conditions for the improvement of its relations with Albania by strengthening bilateral economic and other links with it. The railway is of vital importance to Albania, being its sole railway connection with Europe and the rest of the world, while for Yugoslavia its economic significance is incomparably less.

In Belgrade it is noted with regret that the Albanian side is not making similar gestures of goodwill. The new leadership in Tirana continues to attack Yugoslavia and claim its territory as well as to encourage and support Albanian nationalists and separatists in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo in their hostile and subversive activities.